

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Intercounty Connector Project

DOE ___yes ___no

1. Name: (indicate preferred name)

historic Connell Property

and/or common Nancy Hudson Property

2. Location:

street & number 4304 Valley Stream Avenue ___ not for publication

city, town Burtonsville x vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Montgomery

3. Classification:

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<u> </u> district	<u> </u> public	<u> </u> occupied	<u> </u> agriculture <u> </u> museum
<u> </u> building(s)	<u> </u> private	<u> </u> unoccupied	<u> </u> commercial <u> </u> park
<u> </u> structure	<u> </u> both	<u> </u> work in progress	<u> </u> education <u> </u> private
<u> </u> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<u> </u> entertainment residence
<u> </u> object	<u> </u> in process	<u> </u> yes: restricted	<u> </u> government religious
	<u> </u> being considered	<u> </u> yes: unrestricted	<u> </u> industrial scientific
	<u> </u> not applicable	<u> </u> no	<u> </u> military other:
			<u> </u> transportation

4. Owner of Property: (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Nancy Hudson

street & number 2202 Henderson Avenue

telephone no.:

city, town Wheaton

state and zip code MD 20902

5. Location of Legal Description

Land Records Office of Montgomery County

liber 8989

street & number Montgomery County Judicial Center

folio 557

city, town Rockville

state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

7. Description

Survey No. M:34-26 (PACS E1.18)

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="radio"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Resource Count: 1

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Connell House is a 2-story gable-front-and-wing house on the north side of Valley Stream Avenue and the south side of Sandy Spring Road in the Burtonsville vicinity, Montgomery County. Constructed circa 1870, the original section of the building is the 1½-story west section, while the side-gable is circa 1900 addition. Both the front and rear elevations have 1-story shed roof enclosures. The original orientation of the building was north, fronting Sandy Spring Road. Since the development of the land around the house, the orientation of the house has changed to face south toward Valley Spring Road.

The structure has an asphalt shingles roof, with interior brick chimneys on the south and east gable ends. It is of log and wood-frame construction with wood siding, and it has a parged foundation. The windows are a combination of replacement vinyl and wood. The house has an enclosed shed roof porch on the north elevation.

The south, or front facade has a large 1-story shed roof addition. A wood door is centered on the addition, with a vinyl sliding window to the west and a vinyl 1/1 double-hung window to the east. The first story of the main block of the house, to the west of the addition, is a single wood 4/4 double-hung window. The second story has two vinyl 1/1 double-hung windows in the front-gable end and a vinyl siding window in the side-gable section.

The west elevation has two vinyl 1/1 double-hung windows in the south shed roof addition and one vinyl 1/1 double-hung window on the main block.

The rear, or north elevation has a 1-story enclosed porch along the side-gable section of the main block. The porch is enclosed with wood siding and a pair of glass sliding doors. Both the first and second stories of the front-gable end have a single vinyl 1/1 double-hung window. The second story of the side-gable section has a single vinyl 1/1 double-hung window.

The east elevation has a window on the first story of the front-gable end which has been enclosed with plywood. The second story has a vinyl 1/1 double-hung window. The east elevation of the north enclosed porch has a pair of sliding glass doors. The east elevation of the south addition has one vinyl 1/1 double-hung window and a wood 6/6 double-hung window.

There are no outbuildings associated with this property.

The property is located on the north side of Valley Stream Road and the south side of Sandy Spring Road with residential property to the east, west and south. The property is located within a modern subdivision with a four-lane highway to the north.

8. Significance

Survey No. M:34-26 (PACS E1.18)

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archaeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communication	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other:

Specific dates circa 1870

Builder/Architect Unknown

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
and/or
Applicable Exceptions: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G
Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Connell Property is located in the Burtonsville vicinity of Montgomery County. The Connell house was indicated on Hopkins' 1879 Atlas of Montgomery County, however it does not appear on the Martenet and Bond's 1865 Map of Montgomery County. In 1885 Thomas Connell bought 21.55 hectares (53.25 acres) of land which became available due to a lawsuit between Perry Connell and Etie Connell. The parcel associated with the premises retained this size until it was reduced to 8.09 hectares (20 acres) in 1960 when the house passed out of the Connell family. The lot was reduced to its current size of 8,575 square meters (21,190 square feet) in 1989 when the current owner, Nancy Hudson, acquired the property.

The Connell Property is located in the Burtonsville vicinity. The location of Burtonsville is on land originally patented in 1703 as "Bear Bacon" and in 1715 as "Snowden's New Birmingham Manor" in what was then Prince George's County. Burton family records indicate that their ancestors settled in the area by 1707. Basil Burton settled in 1817. Basil's son, Isaac, considered the founder of the community, bought out his family's share of his father's land in 1825, and by 1850 the crossroads of the Columbia Turnpike and the Laurel-Sandy Spring Road was known as Burtons. The community remained small and rural in the decades after the Civil War. It had a population of about fifty people, a Baptist church, a blacksmith shop, a schoolhouse, and a store (Dixon-Williams 1994, A-4).

Montgomery County remained predominantly rural as the twentieth century began. The extension of Washington trolley lines encouraged development close to the District line, but population growth fell below national averages and some areas of the county experienced declining population. Road improvements and the increase in the size of the federal government began to reverse that trend after the First World War, but Burtonsville remained a small crossroads. In the 1920s the buildings within the community did not have indoor plumbing, electricity was a luxury, and the only telephone was in the general store (Daniels). The Great Depression caused much hardship among the area's farmers; farm prices fell drastically and the county could not afford to improve roads, utilities, and schools. Burtonsville did not benefit from the increase in federal employment brought by the New Deal.

The Second World War and the following Cold War completely changed the character of the county. The federal government expanded dramatically, and southern Montgomery County experienced tremendous growth as new government agencies and new industries located there. Farmland rapidly decreased overall as new housing and retail centers were developed. By the mid 1970s, over half of the remaining farmland was devoted to grazing for dairy and beef cattle, rather than for crops (Hiebert and MacMaster 1976).

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Connell Property

SURVEY NO.: M:34-26 (PACS E1.18)

ADDRESS: 4304 Valley Stream Avenue, Burtonsville vicinity, Montgomery County

8. Significance (Continued)

During this time the size of Burtonsville increased gradually as the Washington suburbs spread further north, and large employers located their operations in Silver Spring, northern Prince George's and neighboring Howard County. Shopping centers and widened roads replaced the historic crossroads. A 1960s master plan for the Fairland-Beltsville corridor marked eastern parts of Burtonsville as an "employment center" for the area. However, even though public utilities were extended to the community in the early 1970s, a sewer moratorium was imposed before extensive development occurred. Land unsuitable for septic systems also slowed growth in the Burtonsville area (Daniels).

In the 1980s, continued growth of federal and private sector employment and the new U.S. 29 highway made Burtonsville accessible to new residents and commercial development. Today Burtonsville retains a rural character. Old working farms still remain, but the area is becoming one of the major suburban centers outside of Washington, D.C.

The oldest section of the Connell Property is constructed of log. Log buildings were a practical solution for shelter in a region rich with timber. The timber was readily available and often squared, split or faced before assembled into the building form. The logs are laid horizontally and intersect at the corners at corner posts or are notched with various types of corner mbering. The spaces between the logs are chinked with materials such as clay, stones or shingles. The exterior of the building was often sheathed with wood clapboards. Log buildings continued to be constructed even after the ascendancy of other construction techniques. The construction of log buildings continued into the late nineteenth century as a simple, economical housing type in rural locations (Stotz 1936:12 and Kniffen and Glassie 1986:173).

Like several log buildings in the area, the Connell Property has a wood-frame addition in the vernacular cottage style. Between 1870 and 1940 the vernacular cottage style was typically built for Americans of modest means. They are characterized by simple ornamentation and mass-produced components, such as door frames, moldings, sash and window units, and porch decoration. The development of post-Civil War machinery capable of producing large amounts of standardized housing elements, such as those found in cottages, contributed greatly to the development of the modern American housing industry. Designs for vernacular cottages were obtained from popular magazines, such as House Beautiful, or carpenter's and builder's journals, such as American Builder. A variety of front-gable, side-gable, cross-gable and hipped roof frame cottages were developed in the early to mid-twentieth century. Front-gable and hipped roof cottages are primarily one to one-and-a-half-stories tall, three-bays wide and several rooms deep. Side-gable and cross-gable structures are usually two to two-and-a-half-stories tall, are typically two to three-bays in width and vary from one to three rooms deep. They usually include a porch covered with a shed roof. Porches are supported by posts often containing machine-produced Victorian ornamentation. Some cottages feature ornamentation drawn from Craftsman style or Colonial Revival architecture (Gottfried and Jennings 1988, viii-xv).

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Connell Property

SURVEY NO.: M:34-26 (PACS E1.18)

ADDRESS: 4304 Valley Stream Avenue, Burtonsville vicinity, Montgomery County

8. Significance (Continued)

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION:

The Connell Property is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not eligible under Criterion A, as research conducted indicates no association with any historic events or trends significant in the development of national, state or local history. Historic research indicates that the property has no association with persons who have made specific contributions to history, and therefore, it does not meet Criterion B. It is not eligible under Criterion C, as its architectural and material integrity has been compromised by additions and alterations. Several of the windows have been replaced, the original front porch has been enclosed and a large 1-story addition was added to the current front elevation. In addition, the setting has been altered by the reorientation of the front elevation and the development of the adjacent land. Finally, the structure has no known potential to yield important information, and therefore, is not eligible under Criterion D.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility Not Recommended XX

Comments: _____

Reviewer, OPS: [Signature] Date: 8/25/98

Reviewer, NR Program: [Signature] Date: 8/28/98

[Signature]

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. M:34-26 (PACS E1.18)

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____
Quadrangle name Beltsville, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Caroline Hall/Tim Tamburrino

organization P.A.C. Spero & Company

date October 1996

street & number 40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 412

telephone (410) 296-1635

city or town Baltimore

state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposed only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCP/DHCD
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
(410) 514-7600

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Connell Property

SURVEY NO.: M:34-26 (PACS E1.18)

ADDRESS: 4304 Valley Stream Avenue, Burtonsville vicinity, Montgomery County

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

- Boyd, T.H.S. The History of Montgomery County, Maryland, From its Earliest Settlement in 1650 to 1879. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1968.
- Brugger, Robert A. Maryland, A Middle Temperament 1634-1980. Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988.
- Coleman, Margaret Marshall. Montgomery County: A Pictorial History. Norfolk and Virginia Beach: The Donning Company Publishers, 1984, rev. 1990.
- Daniels, Lee A. "Burtonsville: A town of the past trapped between the future." Washington Post. no date.
- Dixon-Williams, Gail. "Originally Burtons, this suburb has come a long way from 1800's." Burtonsville Gazette 14 Sept. 1994: A-4.
- Farquhar, Roger Brooke. Old Homes and History of Montgomery County, Maryland. Washington: Judd and Detweiler, Inc., 1962.
- Geraci, Ron, Vicki Walker and Linda Donnary. Old Building Survey of the Burtonsville Area. Burtonsville, Maryland: Burtonsville Bicentennial Committee, 1976.
- Gottfried, Herbert and Jan Jennings. American Vernacular Design, 1870-1940. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1988.
- Hiebert, Ray Eldon, and Richard K. MacMaster. A Grateful Remembrance: the Story of Montgomery County, Maryland. Rockville, Maryland: Montgomery County Government and the Montgomery County Historical Society, 1976.
- Hopkins, G.M. Atlas of 15 Miles Around Washington including County of Montgomery, Maryland. Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins, 1879; reprint, Rockville, Maryland: Montgomery County Historical Society, 1975.
- Kniffen, Fred B. and Henry Glassie. "Building in Wood in the Eastern United States: A Time-Place Perspective." In Common Places, Readings in American Vernacular Architecture, ed. Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, 159-181. Athens, Georgia: The University of Georgia Press, 1986.
- Land Records of Montgomery County, Maryland.
- Martenet, Simon J. Martenet and Bond's Map of Montgomery County, Maryland. Baltimore, Maryland: Simon J. Martenet, 1865; reprint, Rockville, Maryland: Montgomery County Historical Society.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Connell Property

SURVEY NO.: M:34-26 (PACS E1.18)

ADDRESS: 4304 Valley Stream Avenue, Burtonsville vicinity, Montgomery County

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

Rockville Historic District Commission. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: West Montgomery Avenue Historic District. Rockville, Maryland, 1973.

Stotz, Charles M. The Architectural Heritage of Early Western Pennsylvania: A Record of Building Before 1860, Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1966.

Tindall, George Brown. America: A Narrative History. 2 vols. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1984.

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Connell Property

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ADDRESS: 4304 Valley Stream Avenue, Burtonsville vicinity, Montgomery County

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data Sheet

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period Theme (s):

11) Industrial-Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

2) Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning

RESOURCE TYPE:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form):

Building

Historic Environment (urban, suburban, village, or rural):

suburban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

Dwelling

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

None

Preparer:

P.A.C. Spero & Company

October 1996

Inter County Connector Project
 Mid-County Alternative
 Quad Beltsville
 Survey No. E1.18 M:34-26
 Connell House

Map features include:
 - Burtonsville
 - Valley Stream Estates
 - New Birmingham Manor
 - West Laurel Acres
 - Filtration Plant
 - Substation
 - Gunpowder
 - Van Dusen
 - Beltsville
 - Roads: Burton Road, McKnew Road, Gunpowder Road, Van Dusen Road, Beltsville Road
 - Elevation contours (e.g., 400, 300, 200)
 - Specific point marked: E1.18 M:34-26

Mid-County Alternative

Quad Beltsville

Survey No. E1.18 M: 34-26

Connell House



1) M 34-20

2 Pennell Property

3 Jim Lamborn 44

4 P.O. Spruce Co 40 W. Crawford St
Holt, Mo 64501

5 2nd Valley Springs near Liberty,
Mo 64501

6 1st 4



1 M 34 213

2 To all Property

3 Jim Landman 701-50

4 P.H.C. Spence Co, 2210 Chesapeake
Ave #22, Balto 71504

5 H. H. Young, 2210 Chesapeake
Ave #22

6 211





1 1/2 3/4 = 1.875